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## BOOK REVIEWS

inquiry yet made in this field in America. Gruesome and horrible in many ways, the report is yet of compelling interest. It deserves wide attention.

University of Pennsylvania.

CARL KELSEY.

PROBLEMES DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE. By *Henri Joly*. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1910, 3fr. 50.

The increase and the transformation in the character of crime is, perhaps, the most serious of the many problems which France to-day faces. According to M. Henri Joly, the author of the present work, the immediate causes of this are found in the alarming increase in juvenile crime and in the prevalence of vagrancy—causes which again must be explained by the sickly leniency of the French people, and the fatal loosening of the bonds of healthy family life. As regards the punishment of crime, M. Joly, reviewing the evolution of penal ideas, severely condemns the modern socialist program as being both impractical and demoralizing, not only to justice itself, but also to the future welfare of the state. According to our author, swift and severe punishment is at present the sole remedy for the situation in France. As an intense admirer of the Belgian prison system, M. Joly believes that with a few modifications, this system is most desirable in all respects for the adult criminal, whereas for the juvenile offender a graduated system of prison and correctional influences would be most efficacious. In this connection it may be of especial interest to Americans to read what he has to say regarding our juvenile courts, as well as the Anglo-Saxon conception of judicial functions. M. Joly likewise favors the reinstitution of capital punishment in France, although he would limit it to extraordinary cases. Together with this system of repression, he advocates a system of charitable assistance, which must, however, be left to private endeavor. For the present socialistic tendency to invest the latter system in the state is pronouncedly vicious, in that it has caused the state to neglect its fundamental function, which is that of repression. M. Joly's ideas find voice in the quotation from Vauvenargues, with which he closes his book: "Que la loi soit sévère et les hommes indulgents."

"Les Problèmes" is an excellent contribution of our author to criminological literature. It may be remarked in conclusion that the fundamental philosophical thoughts of the book are based upon Herbert Spencer's somewhat questionable theories.

University of Illinois.

JULIUS GOEBEL, JR.

ATLAS UND GRUNDRISS DER GERICHTLICHEN MEDIZIN UNTER BENUTZUNG VON E. V. HOFFMANN'S ATLAS DER GERICHTLICHEN MEDIZIN. Herausgegeben von *Dr. Georg Puppe*, Professor der gerichtlichen Medizin in Königsberg mit 70 Vielfarbigen Tafeln und 204 Schwarzen Abbildungen. J. F. Lehmann's Verlag, München, 1908, parts 1 and 2, 692 pages.

These two volumes constitute volume 17, parts 1 and 2, of Lehmann's well-known series of medical atlases. Many of the illustrations

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are taken from an earlier atlas of similar scope by E. V. Hofmann, but new illustrations have been added and the text is very largely new. In reality, we have before us a short German text-book of legal medicine, richly illustrated, and especially suitable for German conditions. The illustrations, however, are of such character and scope that the atlas will be of value to all who are interested in legal medicine wherever they may be.

Chicago.

LUDVIG HEKTOEN.

MEDIZIN UND STRAFRECHT, EIN HANDBUCH FÜR JURISTEN, LAIENRICHTER UND ARZTE. By *F. Strassmann*, assisted by H. Hofmann, H. Marx and P. Fraenckel. Berlin: Verlag von Dr. P. Langenschmidt, 1911, Pp. 564, with 153 illustrations.

This is volume IX of the large "Encyklopädie der Modernen Kriminalistik," and is notable for the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of its mode of treatment of the relations between medicine and penology. It is not a mere text-book of medical jurisprudence, such as we are familiar with. A perusal of this book affords a wide range of learning, experience and deductive logic to anyone engaged with the medical aspects of criminal procedure. It is a well-founded matter of reproach in a certain proportion of American cases of crimes of violence against the person, that the medical testimony against or in behalf of the suspect is insufficient or downright incompetent. Such is most commonly the case in the ordinary coroner's inquest. The examination of persons who may have died through self-inflicted injury or by the hands of others is often made in a haphazard, superficial manner, the verdict "suicide," or that of "murder" is frequently reached with little hesitation; autopsies are done in a most perfunctory way; and the records of the findings are assembled in a slovenly and unmethodical manner, totally inadequate to the ends of justice.

Strassmann's work teems with reports of cases where the careful examination of the victim and the surroundings of the seat of crime revealed evidence of value in arriving at definite conclusions which were often quite unobvious at first sight.

Written in German, the work naturally conforms with the particulars of German law, but this fact does not materially affect the relationship of the medical expert in his formulation of the purely scientific aspects of crime. Strassmann is very emphatic in pointing out the proper limits of a doctor's activities as a true medical expert—not in the rôle of prosecutor or defendant. At the same time, he pleads that greater latitude should be given the expert in the use of his judgment as to what is of scientific value in the elucidation of the medical features of a case for the layman's better understanding.

The first chapter is an admirable epitome of the structure and function of the human body, including sections on pregnancy, birth, modes and signs of death, modes of identifying bodies and parts of bodies, the determination of spermia, blood-examination and identification of hair.

Chapter II is a very full description of various forms of violent